

the ship, and is a loser by its loss to a very considerable amount, precludes the charge of culpable negligence.

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The Army and Navy Gazette believes touch has been given to the reduction in for the next financial year. They are less expected. Infantry battalions at home, or home, will be reduced two companies, and battalions will be thus affected. It is said that will escape reduction altogether, and even battalions are not likely to be touched for next.

To many have often greatly bread, such as the farmer of wheat and rapidly for his rival climate own, but a peasant moment earnestly the soil with few possible substance and no we hear pay, this combined and the globe in standing and cur speedily and that of it is to do every sea torments sterility with off and, above spheres of barriers and the of the first and skill afford. largely may be met one contend we accumulate cannot a right man to be made preserved floods more levels; it will be ways to grow, to certain itself—the have, and ing over of attent with more. The small intelligence and so that the unreflect lesson to. Not to get and most an impos discover farmers their far. Accord the prep to that deficient the prin and the the grain ing to the salts and absence of the soil itself and carry. What? Farmed smallness soils; as they drew and a gro who the issue of by Strag area of the creati dust on the crusty a vegetati and every soil, bet and con only 4 p. We are the soil. Their defec off was and the necessar our cou much of amaze to think of prim rubbishish possib the produc needs, the labour of the who its ene Venezuela, v. "time, by the pro Under want of excre the why, is the pl fact that vigorous engage Look at se discover been of qualitat indicat. These Compa graue of M decau such li the what Austrat on of whe yield. Ingre soil system among in the large and M. Engla has a e n long of. The found have manu —open the time richn fertile man into the n inferi air, a whic As not p exten econ speci direct

become less severe and lasting. But, unfortunately, the operation is too frequently done. How of-

have we to deplore the wasteful burning of it, and the loss of the rich and fertile soil which it contains, and makes a siliceous soil more sterile than it was before. Only peaty and heavy clay soils could benefit by such a process. We should do our utmost to save the soil, and to improve it until we can secure of growing something better in its place.

THE NEW FORTIFICATIONS OF ANTWERP.

(From the *Illustrated London News*, January 30.)

It was after the war in Italy when the pretensions of the French Empire to the territories of Savoy and Nice had aroused a general feeling of anxiety throughout Europe, that Belgium, then a province of the Netherlands, began to fortify her frontiers. The plan for the new fortifications of Antwerp. Some of the Parisian journals had not scrupled to remark that, if the annexation of Belgium to France were submitted to a referendum, the vote would be very likely to be settled in an affirmative resolution. The determination of the Belgian Parliament to fortify their chief commercial city was a most energetic protest against such a supposition. It gave all Europe no understanding that it is people like the Belgians, devoted to manufacturing industry and attached to a policy of strict economic independence, who made up their minds to defend the suzerainty of Antwerp. It was not the foreigner, the stranger, the alien, they would, in any case, spend their national independence to the last. Such was the political significance of the great undertaking, which is now a complete reality.

(From the Illustrated London News, January 20.)

In a military point of view the design of the fortifications of Antwerp is remarkable—for Belgium has been the first of European countries to have adopted the plan of a defence, by several lines of frontier fortresses, does not answer the exigencies of modern warfare. She has, therefore, accepted the new results of demolishing nearly all the old plans and erecting a new and important strategic position in the kingdom, a fortress which capable of serving as a refuge for the Belgian troops in case of a disaster, and which may resist for a considerable time the assaults of the enemy, and be used to break against it. This system, which is based on sound principles of military science, was at first discredited by the partisans of the six-fortress system, who were afterwards created by the late General Baron Chazal, then Minister of War, who was supported by the most distinguished officers of the Belgian army. As soon as the members have seen the value of the new system, they have proceeded with the utmost dispatch to carry it into execution. In a few months the land was taken up, the detailed plans were ready, and all other preliminaries were completed.

The contract was intrusted to the Belgian Railway Construction Company (la Compagnie des Matières de Chemin de Fer), at the head of which were three French engineers, assisted by a Belgian architect, M. François Pauwels, manufacturer and capitalist, and M. Félix Pauwels, the architect. By their good management the works were commenced at almost a hundred points along the coast, and were completed in March, 1896. They had during the previous winter collected the necessary materials for this enormous job, purchased the draining and excavating machines, and had the labour of the men and the material for making lime and mortar; they had organised the

of Antwerp should be finished within four years; and for the construction of the rampart and the forts and batteries, 1,000,000 cubic metres of earth were required, or 1,000,000 of cubic metres, with a bulk of masonry equal to 120,000 million cubic metres, representing no less than 120,000,000 man-days of labour. In order to transport and convey these materials from the brick-fields, or from the quays at Antwerp, to the site where they were to be used, the company had to lay down fifteen leagues of railway, and to purchase 1,000 locomotives, 1,000 passenger engines, 1,000 locomotive engines and 600 waggons. The capital required thus expended, before the works could be begun, was estimated at 1,000,000,000 francs. The Government co-operated most zealously with the company. To ensure the speedy execution of the works, to keep order on the ground, and prevent any disturbance in the neighbourhood, the Government sent about 6000 infantry soldiers to Antwerp, with the arms they should use, a portion of the army, and the Government also took the same measure was objected to at first, as likely to involve the State, and to interfere with the instruction and discipline of the troops; but the result has proved that the Government was right in the measure. The Government has had reason to congratulate itself on the behaviour of the soldiers in every respect. On the whole, the works at Antwerp have been carried on with an average number of 13,000 men were employed in the works at Antwerp, besides 5000 in the brickfields and day-labour, and thousands of the company. By these means, the works at Antwerp have been carried on with an

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of lodging 1200 men in time of war. On each side of the camponiere entrance is a paved road, which will serve for the sorties in time of war. The ordinary traffic in time of peace. The roads penetrate the city in all parts by spacious archways, which on the side towards the city have the aspect of very handsome gateways; some being the original castellated style of architecture, and others in the style of the Italian Renaissance. The facades were designed by the ablest architects of the sixteenth century, in accordance with the plans of the engineers of the period. Near the gateways, but underneath the arches, are several large storehouses and large magazines of powder. When the great barracks of the Antwerp fortress are finished, it will be capable of providing for 26,000 or 35,000 men. The total complement of the enceinte will consist of 1800 pieces of artillery, and 1000 of very large calibre; almost all these are rifled guns and breech-loaders.

The entrenched camp is composed of a line of fort resting upon the Scheldt at one end, and upon the inundated plain at the other; so that both banks are

The enceinte which are liable to attack from the north and south are of the uniform type, and are each of the forts occupies a site of thirty-six hectares in extent. It is plan consists of principal front, directly commanding the ground out front of the fort, and the lateral fronts, which intervene between one fort and the next; and two *fronts de gorge*. As the lateral fronts alone are exposed to ricochet firing, they are dominated by the principal front, which is sheltered by traverses; while the principal front, which commands the open country, being 400 metres long and 100 metres wide, is flanked by lateral fronts which are 100 metres by a base of the width of 70 or 80 metres with three or four metres depth of water. This fosse is flanked by a crenellated wall of 20 metres, armed with machine guns, and the earthwork, armament, so that it may not be destroyed by artillery. Beneath the principal front of each fort are built dwellings for the garrison.

at 754 hectares of ground, which has been purchased at a cost of nearly eleven millions of francs; and the cost of the works, including the price of the land, has been estimated at 15,000,000 francs. The works were planned by officers and thirty officers of infantry were employed in supervising the works, under the orders of Colonel Haussel, Commandant of the Engineers at Metz, and Major de la Motte, Commandant of the Engineers at Metz. The works are of a most solid construction, and are formed as shown by the beauty and solidity of the works. Notwithstanding the rapidity with which the works were executed, the huge quantities of earth laid upon the vaults of masonry we believe there has not been a single accident to the workmen. Various means were resorted to for the purpose of conveying the earth to the top of the ramparts, and waggons or trucks were drawn up an inclined railway by a fixed steam-engine, and also by means of a screw, and by means of a screw mill; but the soldiers were accustomed to use a particular contrivance, by which one barrow descended while another ascended on a parallel line of rails, and a rope passing over a pulley at the top, so that the weight of the descending barrow helped the other to ascend. By means of this contrivance, it is estimated that could be raised in an hour to the top of a rampart one hundred and ten tons of earth, or ten metres in height.

The attention of military engineers is more especially directed to the features of the new Antwerp fortifications, viz.,—

3. The main doors of the fortification must be protected by epaulements or masked in front will be shielded by thick plates of iron.

4. In advancing towards the forts, or towards the enceinte, from outside, the enemy cannot get sight of any important part of the masonry, or any of the striking points, which will not be exposed to batter down the walls, or to silence the guns which forbid his passage across the fosse.

5. The fortifications are so planned as to avoid, so far as possible, being exposed to an enfilade or to a ricochet.

6. The guns of the forts will command the outside country to the greatest advantage.

7. The communication between the main fortresses and the country outside are ample, easy, and well

The defence of Antwerp against a naval attack is provided for by three lines of fortifications. On the first line, at fourteen kilometres' distance from Antwerp, are the forts of the Scheldt, which are well armed with fifty guns; but these forts, which were built after an old design, are not of much value, and are bound to be demolished. The true defences of the city are the forts of the second line, which are 10 metres from the city, and in the angle formed by a bend of the river near the village of Caloo, shown on the map. These forts are of a new design, and are lately been erected, and which will be supported by the Forts Philippe and La Perle, which are not yet completed. These new forts, with the flanking batteries between La Perle and Philippe, will be supplied with three or four hundred pieces of artillery, some of the very largest calibre. To make the defence of the city more complete, the forts are surrounded by a chain of mine posts, and the river is protected by a chain of, or some floating materiel, constructed of chains, or of some floating materiel, which can be laid here in time of war, together with submarine mines and torpedoes. It would be desirable to have also a collection of floating materiel, and a fleet of small boats, on the river; but the small naval force of Belgium has unfortunately been given up, though it might cover the city, and the forts, and the river, and the city of Antwerp by protecting the River Scheldt, and by guarding the temporary inundations which are to be made in the event of a siege, around two-thirds of the circumference of the city.

In the interesting letter, signed "An Englishman,"

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GENTLEMANLY BEGGARS.
(*From the Saturday Review.*)

It is by no means easy to draw an exact line of demarcation between gentlemen beggars and beggars who are and who are not gentlemen. I am tempted to believe that the distinction lay between those whose claims were based solely on the plea of poverty, and those who based them on other grounds. The latter, I am sure, would never hold water. The gentleman beggar, who wants a larger living, or a place in the Post Office, or a County Court judgeship, or a seat on the Bench, or even a peerage, is not a man; but, if he is wise, he is also a man who would be thankful for the addition to his slender means. He does not poet up outside his door, in so many words, that he is starving, and that he needs the assistance, protectors, and charitable bishops, and home or

(From the Saturday Review.)

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namely mendacity which ought certainly not to be assumed by it. It seems difficult to conceive how it is possible to combine it with independence of character. A man who is so much in the power of his opinion is solicited, on numberless occasions, their charity, their intervention, might be thought by the censorious, or the sake of tip, to forfeit, as the Roman poet says, what makes life worth having. The answer to this question is twofold. In the first place, the gentleman and the gentleman are not the same. It is necessary to mind the little discomforts of his occupation. If the unjust steward had once begun to beg in a kindly spirit, he would have found them very easy before long. In the second place, the man of opinion is not necessarily a hypocrite, that what he gains is not by deceits. Life is very short, and soon wears and wears.

A CHANCE FOR JAMAICA.

(From the *Pall Mall Gazette*, January 20.)

THE surrender of the Jamaica Constitution, by which act that island has now become a Crown colony, offers, we fully believe, the only means of securing to the people either of the coloured or planters which could have been devised. There is now a chance of a better state of things, whether that better state is to be realised or not, will depend upon the use of the opportunity as it is used. It is not too much to say that the defect of the Assembly, by its shortcomings and its ill-doings, is the cause of the present state of affairs, and that the example was unanswerable for the poverty, wretchedness and failures which have overtaken the country; while the Government at home, and the public which it represents, have been too weak or too having suffered the Assembly to endure so long. But the abolition of the Island Constitution will be an opportunity which the Government may advantageously use, if it is to succeed it be sagacious in its administrative system. It is not sufficient to have got rid of a very good government—it is necessary to establish a very good government.

The Act surrendering the Colonial Constitution is so framed as not to be commutated or to come into operation unless it is sanctioned by the Queen, and still more so the new form of the Constitution, which is the new form of the Constitution.

has been determined on and proclaimed. For any legislative or constitutional action that may be required previous to that time, the extinct Legislature would have to be revived. It therefore becomes a most urgent importance that no time should be lost, and that the necessary action should be taken as soon as possible. We must, therefore, enjoining ordinance, "home by the next mail, and of course there should be no delay in affixing to it the Royal assent. But when this is done the further question occurs as to the authority to be constituted for the future government of the island; and it is on this question that difference of opinion is not unlikely to arise, and that the Government will have to be prepared to meet.

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those prejudices would do good. And, lastly, it must not be forgotten that the majority of the people who assembled voted its own extinction arose from the conviction that its various factions could not trust each other, and that its inherent and ingrained evils were radical and incurable; and that the only remedy was not absolutely the abolition of the Constitution with the surrender of the Constitution was hailed throughout the colony was based upon the confidence which all classes felt in the integrity and wisdom of the mother country, combined with a certain and just confidence in the wisdom of the people ever from themselves—from their endless accusations, their bitter animosities, their petty feuds, and their proved incompetency. It would disappoint the hopes of those who have endeavored to colonize again in any material measure entrusted with administrative functions, or at least with governmental duties. It would be in a degree a refusal or an evasion the trust which they have with such confiding eyes.

They must at least be certain, and may be gathered

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— Times of 25th January publishes the following

"Sir,—Having made known to the President the Emperor's views on Mexican affairs, I have been communicated to me on the 29th ultimo, I have now the honour to inform you of the disposition of this Government in regard to the same subject. It seems proper, however, for me to say in the first place, that I have been communicated has been already fully made known to the President, and that it is his secret decree, to impart the same to M. Drouin de Lays."

"The effect of the Emperor's suggestions, when they are reduced to a practical shape, seems to be this:—That France is willing to retire from Mexico so soon as she may; but that it would be inconvenient for her, without first receiving from the United States an assurance of a friendly or tolerant disposition on the Power which has assumed to itself an imperial form in the capital city of Mexico. The President is gratified with the assurance you have just given of the Emperor's good disposition. I regret, however, to be obliged to say that the condition

The Emperor suggests is one which seems quite intricate.

It is true, indeed, that the presence of foreign armies in an adjacent country could not under any circumstances but cause uneasiness and anxiety on the part of the Government. It creates for us expenses which would be very considerable, and it is a source of collision. Nevertheless, I cannot but infer from the honour of your communication that the principal cause of our uneasiness is not the presence of the French army in Mexico is not fully apprehended by the Emperor's Government. The chief cause is not that the French army is in Mexico; much less does it create discontent among the people, but that the foreign army is a French one. We recognise the right of sovereign nations to carry on war with each other, and we do not regard it as a violation of international or just instance. The real cause of our national discontent is that the French army which is now in Mexico is doing a domestic republican Government there which is a Government of the people, and with whom the United States sympathise profoundly, for the avowed purpose of suppressing the democratic Government, and of substituting a monarchial Government, whose presence there, so long as it should endure, could not but be regarded by the United States as an interference with their own Government of their own chosen and undoubted representatives.

"I admit that the United States do not feel themselves called upon to make a war of propaganda against the whole world, or even on this continent, in order to republicanize it. We have sufficient faith in the eventual success of this cause, and we are not through the operation of existing material and moral means, to induce us to acquiesce in the condition of things which we found existing here while our own republic was receiving its shape and development. On the other hand, we have constantly maintained that it still stands bound to maintain, that the people of this continent, as Americans, have a right to secure for themselves a republican government if they choose, and that interference by foreign States to prevent the enjoyment of such institutions, violates

"Mr. Seward to Mr. Bigelow.
 "Department of State,
 "Washington, December 16, 1855.
 "Sir,—Your despatch of the 30th November, No. 1, was duly received, and it has been submitted to the President.
 "In reading in reading my despatch, No. 300, M. Drouyn de Lhuys is approved. The general force of the remarks made by you to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on that occasion is likewise approved. It is to be regretted that the Government of France has not alone which is interested and concerned in the question whether the present condition of affairs shall continue in Mexico. The interest is a national one, and in Europe the Congress which is in session is authorised by the Constitution and is entitled to direct by law the action of the United States in regard to that important subject. It has been respectfully informed upon two points, namely:—
 "First.—That the United States earnestly desire to continue and cultivate sincere relations with France. The United States Government would not permit any imminent jeopardy unless France could deem it content with her interests and honour to desist from prosecution of armed intervention in Mexico to throw her into the hands of the Government existing there, and to establish upon its ruins the foreign monarchy which has been attempted to be inaugurated in the place of that country.
 "Second.—That the Government of the United States appears to be of the opinion, which is likewise

thus made, the suggestion was offered to you by Drouyn de Lhuys that the Government of the United States might favour the express desire of the Emperor to withdraw from Mexico by giving him the opportunity of making a formal request for its withdrawal, this Government would recognise the institution of Maximilian in Mexico as *de facto* a political power. It was my desire, in framing the despatch of 300, to express in behalf of the United States a willingness to discuss the possibility of such a withdrawal, as suggested cannot be made, and to assign, by way explanation, the grounds upon which that decision was based. I have carefully considered the arguments advanced that decision which were presented to you by the Emperor, and I am satisfied that the Emperor has no right to end in them any sufficient reason for modifying the views which the United States have expressed. It remains now only to make known to Drouyn de Lhuys my profound regret that he has not been able to obtain from the Emperor a formal request with you, in a condition that does not authorize expectation on our part that a satisfactory adjustment of the case can be effected on any basis that thus has been discovered.

John Bigelow, Esq., &c." "W. H. SEWARD.

The Times of 23rd January states that the following

er from Mr. Bright appears in a Chicago paper:—
"Rochdale, December 2, 1862.
Dear Sir,—I do not recollect any paper directly
ing on the question of wages. The fallacy was
great use of by some men, and dishonestly by
ers. The real argument against it is this:—Free
le always means great trade, and great trade always
ans a great demand for labour, and this always
ans and necessitates a high rate of wages. At
moment wages are higher than at any former
h in this country, at any former period, at least,
h in our recollection. It is so through all our

manufacturing districts, although the length of the labour is much shorter. It is also with our own countrymen that the competition is fiercest, for from 25 to 50 per cent. since 1846, when agricultural industry was subjected to the competition of the world. The labourers in America are taxed enormously for the purchase of the goods they wear in their clothing. Americans and Englishmen import from England to America now supply them with goods, and the Americans are obliged to buy for about half the price it would cost in the States. They thus withdraw their trade from the American manufacturers and escape the payment of the extravagant duties which are levied on the goods of the manufacturers of iron and cloth in America, many of which will, enrich some of them, but it is by consequence a most unprofitable and unwholesome system. The particular branches of industry that system encourages the investment of capital in the protected trade, and it will tend to deaden industry and to retard the progress of civilization. The cost of one hand is far more than lost on the other. When the tariff question is fairly before the people, they will be able to see that they have given consent to a moderate tariff for revenue on all articles of import by which incidentally some protection may be unavoidably afforded to some branches of industry.

To sustain branches of industry too feeble to sustain themselves out of the taxes not levied for the privilege of the Government, but extorted from them by the protective tariff, and to support the manufactures forming a small portion of their whole production. It should be remembered also, that the State profit, if any, given to the ironmasters and the manufacturers, is not given to the workmen. It may increase the dividends of the companies, it may increase the wages of the workmen. It may increase the wages of the workmen; for the wages of their workmen are determined by the laws of the market, and not by the State, and are not affected in any appreciable degree by the profits made by the iron manufacturing corporations. If there be profit of monopoly or monopoly, and there often is—the ironmaster has the profit, and the workman has the loss. A corporation working a very profitable patent pays no more wages to workmen than a neighbouring corporation carrying on a trade not protected by a patent. And if the ironmaster may enrich who possesses and enjoy it, it cannot also enrich the workman. The interests and wages of the workmen are not the same, and success depend upon the success of the ironmaster. The demand for iron is four; and far above as possible for iron. I speak of the whole body of workmen in the United States, or any other country—in any special branch of trade, or in the fostering and prospering of any particular manufacture. I trust they have in that perfect freedom of trade which creates the greatest demand for labour, and the highest value to their skill and industry. It is in this country, now dead and buried in hope for belief for ever, reappearing with a new life in the United States—a land where the superabundance of labour is the congenial home of the supply for the Americans, this question of trade is not mixed up as ours was with a great political question, and with the supposed supremacy of a few aristocratic and aristocratic class. They will not touch the truth so long as it is mixed up with politics. I will be able to discuss it free from any circumstances which were formidable difficulties in our way. The countries in Europe are tending to freedom of trade, and the United States as it will be strange indeed if America, foremost of all the world in the knowledge and possession and practice of political freedom, should be the last in discovering the principle of freedom of industry, which may be fairly termed the "Charter of the Rights of the Millions of Workmen in every country."

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

DAY, being Easter Monday, has been observed as a general holiday. The banks and Government offices were closed. The arrivals to-day have been the King Oscar, San Francisco, with 4649 bags of wheat 7690 quarter-sacks of flour; and the Mary Rose from Warrnambool, with 100 tons of rice.

ral Business.—The markets have been without animation

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upset the market on Wednesday, and quotations fell to 7½d to 7½d. The market is quiet, but prices are somewhat firmer, in consequence of a few sales of 100 tons each, at 7½d to 7½d. There has been stagnation during the week, and the market is quiet, and the country, but we have no business to report, anything is so thin here in early or middle of the year. A few of the following quotations are given:—
 Wheat, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Corn, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Barley, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Oats, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Potatoes, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Beans, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Peas, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Lentils, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Chickens, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Eggs, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Butter, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Cheese, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Hides, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Tallow, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Wool, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Iron, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Steel, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Copper, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Lead, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Zinc, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Tin, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Silver, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Gold, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Diamonds, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Jewels, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Clocks, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Watches, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Toys, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Games, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Books, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Maps, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Instruments, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Tools, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Machinery, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Furniture, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Carriages, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Horses, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Cattle, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Sheep, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Pigs, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Ducks, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Geese, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Turkeys, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Rabbits, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Guinea-pigs, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Hamsters, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Mice, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Rats, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Snakes, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Frogs, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Toads, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Lizards, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Snails, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Slugs, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Beetles, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Butterflies, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Moths, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Flies, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Wasps, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Bees, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Ants, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Termites, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Cockroaches, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Fleas, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Lice, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Mites, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Ticks, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Scorpions, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Centipedes, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Millipedes, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Spiders, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Crickets, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Grasshoppers, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Frogs, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Toads, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Lizards, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Snails, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Slugs, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Beetles, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Butterflies, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Moths, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Flies, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Wasps, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Bees, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Ants, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Termites, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Cockroaches, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Fleas, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Lice, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Mites, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Ticks, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Scorpions, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Centipedes, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Millipedes, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Spiders, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Crickets, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Grasshoppers, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Frogs, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Toads, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Lizards, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; Snails, 100 tons, 7½d to 7½d; 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The non-payment of export duties must also be taken into account. Our accounts of exports and imports are made on different principles. That of exports is an account of the value of goods as they leave the country, and is always made. The account of imports is always a monthly statement of the value of goods as they enter the country, and is much more accurate. Two accounts so differently made cannot be expected to agree. It is well known that the value of goods as they leave the country is less than as they come, and has large deductions in London, because America, France, and other countries, with which we have trade, are now withdrawn. Since the peace, too, England and America have had no trade with each other, and the duties and rebates on 5,000 bonds are, in fact, the imports which would have been made.

It would be contrary to all reason if an sudden increase of the import duties should be made, and the exports of the same commodities be left free. It would be like a sudden increase of the import duties, and the exports of the same commodities be left free.

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... and	29,715	55,357	5,082	...
... and	46,900	54,028	7,088	...
... and	99,599	114,045	14,166	...
... and cut-				
... and cut-	17,774	27,465	9,091	...
... and cut-				
... and cut-	16,776	18,773		8,698
... and cut-	61,107	70,333	29,134	...
... and cut-	430,263	533,103	104,579	...
... and cut-	15,490	14,903		997
... and cut-				
... and cut-	30,698	39,621	8,932	...
... and cut-	30,698	39,621	8,932	...
... and cut-	54,435	59,109	20,152	...
... and cut-	13,013	11,518	707	...
... and cut-	30,698	39,621	8,932	...
... and cut-	11,718	29,546	16,822	...
... and cut-	30,698	39,621	17,137	...
... and cut-	9,979	8,636		5,387

[illegible][illegible]

a finger in the pie, and the Christian powers unwilling that the infidels should participate, and a further lien upon the sacred edifice; so when there it was allowed to fall into a state of disrepair which, if it occurred in a public building in England, would excite the interference of despotic power, the police, under the Building Act.

SUBTER UNDIS. •

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

From the eleventh report of the Postmaster-General, which has just been published, it appears that the increase of correspondence in 1864, which increase in gross amount to 37,000,000 of letters, and 1,000,000 of books, papers, and patterns, was more than in proportion to the increase in the population of the United Kingdom and in the rest of England and Wales, and more than proportionate to the increase in the number of letters and parcels sent by post in the Kingdom. In the London district the proportion of letters to population rose from 48 per head per annum in 1863 to 50 per head per annum in 1864; and the proportion of letters per annum to population per house per annum in 1863, to 373 per house per annum in 1864. In both years the total number of letters and parcels sent by post in the Kingdom was more than sufficient to give a delivery of one letter on every working day to each house throughout the Kingdom. The whole, 26,000,000 of letters, and 1,000,000 of books, papers, and patterns, sent by post in this country and foreign countries and Colonies in 1864, there being an increase on the previous year of 37,000,000 of letters, and 1,000,000 of books, papers, and patterns. Up to the close of 1864 change had taken place in the proportion borne by

United Kingdom to the whole number of letters

diverted to London. Colonial letters coming into the country from the colonies were also diverted to London. The foreign and colonial letters formed, as in many previous years, about one-eighth of the total number of letters. There was a slight increase during 1864 in the number of circulars, but not at all through the post in letters appears to have been considerable. In 1863 an account was taken of the letters which were carried by the post, and it was found that obviously continued circulars, and could be assigned to various trades and societies in proportions which were roughly estimated. It is interesting to note that in 1864 the number of letters carried by the post was 4,600,000 letters posted in London, and variously continuing circulars. In both years the number of letters posted in London was nearly one-fourth of the whole number posted in London. The number of registered letters during the year 1864 was 1,000,000.

a number of ordinary letters being at the rate of

number of ordinary letters being at the rate of 15 to 18-10 per cent), making the total number of registered letters for the year about 2,130,000. During the year 1864, only 11 registered letters were lost in this country, and of these, 6 were registered letters of Macleod's mailbag, which was stolen from the Belfast railway station, on the night of the 1st of April, 1864. The perpetrator of this robbery was a man who is described as having been "in the habit of robbing the mails for many years' punishment." The regulations which were framed in 1861 for the compulsory registration of letters containing coin, if posted as ordinary letters, have had the effect of diminishing very largely the number of registered letters. A great reduction has taken place in the number of such letters had to be registered in the year 1865. The number of registered letters in the close of 1862, and during the year 1864 a further reduction of about 30 per cent. is believed to have taken place. The following table shows the

The trough, which is made of cast metal, is received into the floor of the room and contains the water

[illegible]

grinding trade at from nine to twelve years of age, are first put to polishing the different articles. I found a few of the wheel-lets were casted in the village of Polishing, aged only seven. In my visits to these, I frequently met with young boys with houghs, short-ends of breath, and lungs extensively diseased, who have suffered a great deal of trouble and pain in the process of polishing. In the back part of each room is a drum or wheel of large dimensions, which is set in motion by a belt, and on the drum are the grinding-stones, plazers, and pointers are attached by "wheel-bands," which are broad leather straps. The connection between the different wheels and the drum is by means of a belt, and the drum is provided with a convenient facility by putting the bands on or off. Every drum ought to be protected by a rail. A large portion of the work is done in the neighbourhood of Wickerley and Walsley, a few miles from Sheffield."

Dr. Hall tells us that "to grind a razor to the proper shape great friction is required; razor backs are for the most part round, and the pressure during the shaping is so great that no whetstone could sustain the rolling friction." Dr. Hall adds: "It is in dry grinding that the workmen are exposed to by far the greatest danger. The dust which is created by the

have never ground, but who have been injured by this

process of 'polishing'. In the back part of each room there is a large rectangular dimensions, which is set in motion by the steam-engine. The rollers, made of steel-bands, glaziers, and poliskers are attached by the 'steel-bands', which are broad leather straps. The rollers are set in motion by the steam-engine. Every roller can be effected or discontinued in a moment with utmost facility by putting the bands on or off. Every roller is protected by a railing. A large portion of the grinding is done at a large mill in the neighbourhood of Wicksley and Dall, a few miles from Sheffield.

It is to be noted that to grind a razor to the proper shape great friction is required; razor backs are polished for the most part round, and the pressure during the grinding is so great that no whetstone could sustain the rolling motion.

It is to be noted that the workmen are exposed to by far the greatest danger. The dust which is created by the

THE MOON.
(From the *Athenaeum*, January 20.)

HAVING had occasion to examine Mr. De La Rue's stereoscopic view of the moon, I have come to certain conclusions as to the state of the moon's surface deduced from a comparison with stereoscopic views of her scenes. That of the moon measures 24 in. in diameter, and gives all the visible part of the moon within 61 miles, dr., offering to the eye an optical model of its luminary about the size of a billiard ball, in which all the elevations appear in relief, and the shadow mountains and valleys, are distinctly marked. It is, in fact, a stereoscopic view of the moon. From a repeated inspection of this, and the examination of a number of stereoscopes of the moon, I have come to the kindnass of Mr. F. R. Blackstone—and which certainly is the best view to the stereoscopic appearance of snow. I have

LEASURE.—I have run the silly rounds of pleasure, have done with them all. I have enjoyed all the pleasures of the world—I appraise them at their real worth, which is, in truth, very low. Those who have been behind the scenes, who have seen all the se pulleys and dirty ropes which move their gaudy machines; and I have also seen and smelled the tal- lowed and greased faces of the actors, who have the astonishment and admiration of the ignorant masses. When I reflect on what I have seen, what I have heard, and what I have done, I can hardly think of mystery, or of any of those foolish hurries and mad passions which are the cause of so much of the pain upon all that is past as one of those romantic scenes which opium commonly occasions, and I do not wish to repeat the nauseous dose, —
—
—

IMPERIAL PHILOSOPHY.

Is the concluding paragraph of the French Emperor's speech be not the most important, it is in some respects the most characteristic, part of the whole document. The first Napoleon, though he abused "ideologies" all his life, from an instinctive feeling that discussion and despotism did not suit each other, was naturally very fond of speculation and generalisation, as we see in his talks with Las Cases and others. And the present one, who has formed his mind by reading about him, scarcely ever loses an opportunity of indulging the same kind of taste. It was not the least necessary to his position the other day that he should philosophise on the nature of his despotism, and try to show that it resembled the American system, and only could not resemble the English system from the different genius of the people. Such a doctrine is not accepted by the dissatisfied intellectual class of France, while it is not needed to confirm the loyalty of the multitude, which is loyal already. But the Emperor, like humble persons, has his hobby, and his hobby is a wish to find a philosophical basis for his government which shall give it the kind of dignity that constitutionalism had in the eyes of Montesquieu and De Tocqueville. The aspiration is respectable, but, hitherto, it has never been carried out with any success. His suggested "analogy," for instance, between the "constitutional forms" (as he calls them) of France and those of America, will displease many Frenchmen without being accepted as complimentary by Americans. The Presidency of the United States was never seized by night with the help of troops, nor, when before a vote was taken on the subject, nor does the President bring his eldest son with him into public receptions as his destined heir. But, besides such obvious though fundamental objections to the theory, where is the likeness as to real authority between Congress and the Corps Legislatif? The President has great powers, no doubt. But if in one way he is independent of Congress, in another way Congress is independent of him. He cannot dissolve it, nor prevent any law from being passed, nor evade the obligation of enforcing any law, and the Senate especially has the right of annulling some of his acts, and ratifying the treaties and appointments which he may make. What resemblance is there between this state of things and the relations of the French Emperor with his Assembly?

But, again, granting a superficial similarity of forms in this case—the basis of each system being democratic, and the executive strong, and gifted with an "initiative" independent of the Legislature—it is the spirit and practical operation of institutions that is the great thing. Now, it would be odd indeed if American republicanism were not a reality, and yet could differ so much from the English because of the "genius and traditions" of the French people. The most American American is only an exaggerated Englishman; and much of the distaste with Transatlantic politics which is found in our educated classes is due to the ugly likeness which they sometimes bear to vestry politics and the worst manufacturing town politics among ourselves. But as the best Americans are essentially like the English (so much so that the two literatures now play into each other like the colours in a shot silk), so the lowest Americans are more English than French. Why, then, cannot English and French draw together in political affinity if French and Americans can? A parvenu in one of Le Sage's novels pays a sum of money to a count to be allowed to call him cousin. But the count's brother takes a peculiar view of the relationship. "You are my brother's cousin," he said, "but you are not my cousin." If the Emperor is really one of our political family, he must be the relation of all alike—of the aristocratic kinsman of the older branch as of the democratic kinsman of the new. And, after all, no French democrat thanks him for the apparent homage to democracy implied in the comparison. He knows too well what the solid differences are between the freedom of press and meeting, the jury rights and personal rights, of the nations compared. On the other hand, an Englishman may without offence claim for England to have inspired the truest school of lovers of freedom which France has ever possessed. And all such politicians as the Count of Montebello—though England is not in his good graces in these days of her Bonapartist alliance—will see in the Emperor's passage about England the surest sign that his Majesty thinks the sort of Liberalism which is respected by the best French Liberals impossible and undesirable. It was hardly politic in the Emperor to diffuse such an impression as this. Nor will it add to the fame of his judgment that he should have also talked as follows:—"The nation for fourscore years has simply discussed the theories of Government. Is it now no longer useful to seek the practical means of improving the moral and material condition of the people?" So far from there being any antagonism in the case of France between political discussion and practical improvement, the one owes its birth to the other, and the period of physical regeneration dates from the period of political action.

The Governments which condemned writers to silence allowed the peasantry to starve. All that the Emperor has done for France he learned to do by being bred in a generation pre-eminently active in discussing theories, and the social activity of which was only a branch of its political activity. The truth seems to be that as the Emperor was underrated before his rise, so he has been overrated since. And such language as that which we have criticised, taken in connection with the signal miscalculation on which he basely his Mexican policy, is apt to beget the suspicion that he has heard more of the mysterious depths of his wisdom than the facts warrant.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, January 25.

MINOR MORALS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From the New York Correspondent of the Spectator.) An incident noticed in the London papers which have just arrived is suggestive of a striking difference of manners (for it is somewhat more than fashion) between the two countries in regard to the appearance of women in public places. I mean the displeasure shown at the Strand Theatre at the very unusual lowness of the dress of a young woman who sat in the stalls, and whose appearance and conduct is spoken of as perfectly modest and proper. The objection was, not that she appeared in (or rather out of) the very limited quantity of gown (at the top) which is somewhat singularly called full dress, but that she passed the extremest boundary which has been fixed in this matter, I do not know how, I cannot conjecture by what authority. The offender left the theatre, we are told, in consequence of a remonstrance from the gallery, and amid the grim displeasure of the stalls and boxes. Now such an occurrence as this would be next to impossible here, for with us no

woman, except of that abandoned class who are rigidly excluded from our theatres, would think of going to the theatre in full evening dress. They would almost as soon think of going to church in that condition. I have been a great theatre-goer, and was last evening at Wallack's, our most fashionable—indeed, our only fashionable theatre—where there was a crowded house; and in all my life I never saw, that I remember, a lady at a theatre in a "low-necked dress." Not that women here are at all squeamish about this matter in itself. Indeed, it has sometimes seemed to me at balls and parties, and even at less formal gatherings, that the fair rivals sought to outstrip each other in this as in all other points of the toilet. But it is only in private, and when surrounded by their own set, that they do this. They shrink from appearing in full dress, however moderate its so-called fulness, in a stall, or in the open boxes of a theatre, or at the dinner table of a hotel, which is open to the public, and where they may be in close proximity to entire strangers of whom they know only that they can afford to pay for their seats or their dinners. The distinction made in this respect is very marked at the opera, to which ladies do go in full dress, and from the opera to parties, but they never go in full dress unless they have a private box. In the stalls, the parquet, or first tier of boxes, where single seats are sold, they appear in elegant demi-toilette, often wearing bonnets of incomprehensible structure and wonderful to behold. And this is not a matter of "set" or fashion. The same woman will be at the opera on one evening in full dress in a private box, and if she does not own a box, at the next performance in the stalls or the parquet, with arms, shoulders, and head all covered. A lady whom I knew had rather an unpleasant experience in an attempt some years ago to disregard this tacit understanding among the sex in regard to dinner dress at hotels. She belonged to an ultra-fashionable set, and having married a South Carolina planter, soon adopted what we call "plantation manners," and affected no little scorn of simple-mannered, reserved New England folk. She was at Newport, our great seaside watering place, and having just returned from Europe, took great airs upon herself. One evening at tea-table a gentleman sat down near her, and the butter-plate before him happening to have no butter-knife by it at the moment, he, instead of calling the waiter and waiting for one to be brought, used his own perfectly fresh bright knife to take a bit of butter. He was a man of culture and social standing, but a Yankee, and one whose social pretensions she wished to flout. She seized the opportunity, and calling a waiter, said in an angry tone, "I should have mentioned that I have a butter-knife in my pocket."

Take away that butter, that gentleman has had his knife in it." He took no notice of the remark, which drew all eyes upon him and upon the lady, but by and she stretched out her hand, and took from the plate some chipped dried beef which stood between her and her victim. This was well enough, of course; but he turned at once, and calling a waiter, said, only as if he were asking for more tea, "Take away that dried beef, this lady has had her fingers in it." In this encounter, such as it was, he was thought to have had the best of it, and she did not forgive or forget. So a few days afterwards (I should have mentioned that she was the slightest possible acquaintance between them), they being at dinner, she, conspicuous in the full dress she had adopted since her tour to Europe, and which was so very "full" that it would have attracted attention under any circumstances, took one from a dish of fresh figs before her, and, putting it on a plate, handed it to him with an expression of complaisance, but saying in a tone of unmistakable significance, which could be heard all around her, "A fig for you, Sir." He accepted it graciously, and taking in his turn a leaf from the garniture of the dish, offered it to her, with a "fig-leaf for you, madam." She died the table, and kept her room until her intended victim left the hotel. It was generally agreed that he had done what a gentleman would shrink from doing; but the provocation was such that he was held guiltless of offence, and applauded for his wit; and nobody, except perhaps a few of her slaveholding friends, pitied her. This is the last instance that I know of, of a lady's appearance in full dress at a public table. But I am told that within the last three or four years it is coming more in fashion among the "fastest" sets at the height of the season at Saratoga, and one or two others of our gayest watering-places.

A knowledge of affairs in this country may be conveyed to readers in England as well, perhaps, by the correction of erroneous statements made there with an air of authority as by independent accounts of what is going on here. It is for this reason chiefly, I should almost say for this reason only, that I have noticed a few of the multitudinous misrepresentations of us and our affairs that I have encountered in British books and periodicals. I came across several at one sitting yesterday, some of which were fine examples of the degree of ignorance and the indifference to knowledge of the United States on the part of those who undertake to instruct you on that subject. The *Edinburgh Review* for October opens with an article upon what it styles "American Psychomania," but which is nothing more nor less than that childish folly, spirit rapping and its concomitants, with this paragraph:—

"About midway between New York and Albany, on the eastern bank of the Hudson river, stands the pleasant town of Poughkeepsie, containing a population of nearly twenty thousand souls. A quarter of a century ago the site was occupied by a few miserable cottages and farmsteads, and a solitary building for public worship. It now includes many handsome rectangular streets, sixteen churches, four banks, various large factories, an endowed collegiate school for boys, a corresponding academy for girls, and the Pantheon of Progress."

Now here is a distinct statement made about a physical fact, correct information as to which is easily accessible; and it is made too, not by an irresponsible penny-a-liner, or a man who writes a leading article at night which must be published on the morrow, but by a quarterly reviewer, who makes it the starting point of a grave discussion, and who should certainly have taken a little care not to assert what he did not know to be true. And what is the truth? It is that (as may be seen by *Morse's Gazetteer*, published in London, 1798), more than three-quarters of a century ago, in 1789, Poughkeepsie (the name is a corruption of Apo-keep-sie, meaning a pleasant harbour) was a village of 2329 inhabitants, having then two churches, one of them Episcopalian (as the Church of England is called here), the existence of which is a sure indication in this country of the higher forms of social and intellectual culture. In 1820, forty-five years ago, this place, the site of which, according to the *Edinburgh Review*, was twenty-five years ago occupied by a few miserable cottages and farmsteads, had 5726 inhabitants, 1449 children in

its schools, 9 flour mills, 30 fulling mills, 5 cottons, and woollen factories, 5 churches, an academy, and a Lancasterian school. It was the county town, too, of the richest rural county in the State—Dutchess—and of course substantial stone structures, and the county bank. In 1840, just the reviewer's quarter of a century ago, the place had 10,000 inhabitants, with more than a corresponding increase of prosperity and importance; and for this reason. The township and the country round are filled with the rich farms and the large county seats of men of hereditary wealth and culture, whose places are on such a scale and kept up in such a style as to delight and surprise (as I know) visitors from Europe who belong to those classes whose habits of life make them the most exacting critics in such matters. And in fact this "site" of a few miserable cottages and farmsteads "was the place where, if at all, might be found such elegant and highly cultivated do-nothings as the Parapets in *Marianne Roche*. Now all this is of comparatively little moment or interest, except as data from which to infer the trustworthiness of a reviewer, the object of whose paper is to show that, in the words which he adopts from some crazy or crafty spiritualist, who lives, like Simon Magus, upon his shallow pretensions to sorcery, "half the members of Congress and the State Legislatures as well as half the scientific and literary men of America, are spiritualists." Putting his condemnation in the form of commiseration, he exclaims, "Well may the sober in the States stand aghast at such professions and practices as these, and despond for the future of their country."

THE SOLDIER'S FOOD.

(From the United Service Gazette, January 6.) MEDICAL science has been busy, from the days of Hippocrates downward, discussing the great problem of human health—how to preserve it when enjoyed, and how to restore it when impaired. Every age has had its curative theory, and a "Mediterranean" has been the result of forgetting the specifics of Dr. Sangrado, and a "Mediterranean" has been the result of a certain not very antiquated period of the art of hygiene had gradually become a mystery of mysteries, of which the outside public could not understand anything, except the broad fact that the said art was singularly unsuccessful in carrying out the great object for which it was studied, namely, that of strengthening human health, and prolonging human life to the longest period consistent with the laws by which human longevity is governed. Of late years an approximation to a more satisfactory result has been observable, and as is always the case with a "Mediterranean," the result has been in the long run with the educated. The truth, first a glimmer and then a constantly increasing light has been thrown on the great question. There is one point in sanitary science which may now be considered as established, and that is, that all other things being complementary, in plenty of fresh air and plenty of nutritious food are found the surest as well as the simplest means of keeping the human animal in his natural and normal state of health and vigor.

The principles, as we have said, are fully known, and are generally accepted, we wish we could add that they were generally acted upon by those who are responsible for the health of large bodies of their fellow-subjects. In our groats and convict establishments sanitary science has full swing, and the doctor works with his weighing-machine at his elbow, to test the success of his experiments in bringing his interesting patients up to the highest pitch of muscular perfection and adipose ponderosity. The man who has committed a burglary or a forgery, the woman who has in a fit of jealousy slain her husband or her child, becomes at once the object of the most sedulous care on the part of public functionaries. People soon come to think about what they would make them fat and rosy, and the doctor or gaol governor who can restore a criminal to society a stone heavier than when the latter first brought himself under the fostering care of the law, is looked upon as having earned the blue ribbon of sanitary science. We observe, also, how carefully and how skillfully certain of the lower animals are looked after. With respect to such of them as cost money or are expected to fetch money, sanitary science is always on the watch to know what is best for the constitution. The shepherd who leans over the pen at the Smithfield Cattle Show, no matter how stolid he may look, could teach a hygienist many valuable principles of his science. He knows what is good for the "ship," whether in breeding them or in feeding them. He can point out the form which gives the best security for health and meat, and give you a good reason why it is so. The baillif can do the same with the prize ox, and the groom with the thoroughbred horse. Those animals represent money, and Mammon stimulates its votaries to the knowledge of all those secrets of nature the use of which is essential to the preservation of health.

But how is it with the human animal? Who knows what is good for him, or knowing it, uses it exclusively. Those who can eat and drink what they like know nothing of sanitary science until a persevering violation of its rules has thrown them into the hands of the professors. We have enough of teaching, Heaven knows, in every branch of human science, except that greatest and most important of all sciences, the art of living long and in good health. How many youths of both sexes find an early grave through the violation of simple laws, of which they had grown up in total ignorance! We have, in fact, plenty of doctors for the sick, but none at all for the healthy, and the people of all ages live in such a way as to injure their health and shorten their lives, solely because there is no one to warn them from the dangerous path. And if people fall into these errors with respect to themselves, when there is a constant inward monitor to warn them against the violation of Nature's laws, how much more likely are they to do so with respect to others over whom they have control, and for whose health they are responsible. If they distribute bad food the horrors of indigestion do not touch them, if they give too little of good they do not feel the hard pinch of the hungry belly. They follow certain rules, and they distribute certain quantities; they hear no grumbling, and they fancy there is content; they are told of various diseases prevailing amongst the persons under their control, but it never strikes them that whether diseased lungs, or heart, or liver may be the ostensible ailment, the insufficiently supplied stomach is at the bottom of all, or, to use a professional simile, that the great fortress of life is badly supplied with the only ammunition that can enable it to resist for the longest period the never ceasing, never tiring assaults of death.

There is no place in which this great fundamental rule of sanitary science is less attended to than in the British Army. Our soldiers are the hardest-drilled men in the world. They are required to be perfect in evolutions and exercises which have been cast away in the Continental armies as useless, and which are only preserved amongst ourselves because we have a desire, which "fire cannot melt out of us," that every thing we use shall not only work well, but look well. The British soldier loses a quarter of a pound of flesh every day in learning things which he casts aside the moment he enters upon actual campaign, just as a young lady shuts up her piano and puts away her embroidery the moment she gets married. He is drilled, drilled, heavily, constantly drilled, compelled to stand, to turn, and to march in positions which require a tension of the muscles that was never intended by nature; he is exposed on sentry, and employed on "fatigue," but nobody stops to inquire whether he is fed up to all this work, or whether the great difficulty which the medical officers find in keeping him in health, does not arise from the very simple cause that the supply of food is not sufficient to repair the waste of his muscular and nervous energies that incessantly arises from his occupation. It is true that in military hygiene we have made one great stride towards the true principle, but it is equally true that an advance in that direction does more harm than good if we do not make the other stride. It is now established and recognised that the soldier must have plenty of fresh air, but the more fresh air he has the better is his appetite, and so if you increase his aerial without also increasing his material nourishment, you only make him more hungry and discontented than before. If you were to take the hundreds of starving wretches who drag on a passive and uncomplaining existence, huddled up in the small and filthy dens of Spitalfields or Bethnal Green, and suddenly place them on the sea shore at Brighton, or on an Alpine plateau, without at the same time altering the quantity and quality of their food, you would transform them into a pack of ravenous wolves, ready to eat each other under the stimulus of the pure oxygen and the increased vitality which it imparted to every function. There is no place, and we regret the fact deeply, where habits of intoxication prevail more among the soldiers than at Aldershot, where there is fresh air enough in all conscience. We believe the fundamental cause of that lamentable fact to be that the supply of food is not sufficient for the appetite which the fresh air creates, and that alcohol is taken as the only remedy which ignorance suggests against the incessant cravings of severe hunger and exhaustion.

The soldier is allowed a pound and a half of bread daily and three-quarters of a pound of meat, the bread to be the best seconds, the meat to be free from bone and of a good quality. This looks upon paper like an abundant supply, and is so, but it is not more than a person accustomed to abundance, luxury, and variety, and who had at the same time no hard work to do, could eat. "Three-quarters of a pound of meat," exclaims the horrified alderman, in search of an appetite, "Lord bless my soul, the cut I had off the haunch of mutton yesterday at the Mansion House did not weigh two ounces." Very true, but the worthy alderman forgets that before he came to the mutton he had had the turtle soup, and the fish, and the entrees, and that after he had finished it he had the pastry and the ices, and the cheese and the dessert. Neither does he sufficiently appreciate the fact that all his work previous to dinner was to dress and ride down in his carriage, and his subsequent labour was confined to crying "Hear, hear!" to municipal eloquence, or tossing off light wines in response to the toasts of municipal loyalty. This is perhaps an extreme case, but the same idea works with every one who has food ad libitum, when he studies the soldier's dietary he associates unconsciously in his mind with the naked three-quarters of a pound of beef all the accessories to which he is himself accustomed, whilst at the same time he ignores the greater waste of vital tissue which arises out of the soldier's occupation. But this is not all. The soldier's bread and meat are both supplied by contract, and the lowest tender gets the work. His meat is now supplied at prices ranging between 4d. and 6d. a pound, and knowing that we pay for our own prime joints from 10d. to 1s., we can easily imagine what his three-quarters of a pound of meat is like at 4d. the pound, and when it has been baked or boiled down as it is well known to be in military cookery. As to the bread, our readers cannot have yet forgotten the instructive story of its indignant rejection by the paupers in Preston workhouse, and the naive apology of the contractor. "He supplied both the workhouse and the depot, and in his absence a home-baked loaf which had been intended for the soldiers." It will be said, we know, in reply to this, that every precaution is taken to secure the proper quantity and quality of food, and that the officer of the day goes round the messes to see whether there is any complaint. That is perfectly true, but what is the fact, and is it a fact, although now it may be received as a discovery? No person in subordinate employment likes to complain of his food, and the soldier has a score of reasons for his reluctance which do not influence the civilian. Any one who has ever employed domestic or domestic servants knows that amongst all the reasons they give for leaving their situations bad or insufficient food rarely finds place, although in seven cases out of ten that is the real cause of their going. People, we say, again, do not like to complain of their food, the soldier the same as the civilian employe or domestic servant, the only difference being that the soldier cannot give notice, and go elsewhere in search of a more generous dietary.

Now we commend the above loose suggestions to the notice of the able organ of the medical profession. The *Lancet* has worked hard for the medical officers of the Army, and we trust that the weight of its authority will be brought to bear on the case of the private soldier's dietary also. Nobody knows better, nor can explain as well as the able professional writers in the *Lancet*, the effect of insufficient nutrition in producing scrofula, phthisis, typhoid fever, and the long list of diseases to which soldiers are so subject. It is in fact a medical question, and can be most successfully handled by men with medical knowledge. We approach it with a diffidence which properly belongs to laymen, but with a full conviction that all we have urged is fundamentally true, however imperfectly it may have been expressed as to scientific phraseology.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF LOUIS NAPOLEON FROM THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

(From the Morning Advertiser, December 26.) We have, on more than one occasion within the last six months, alluded to the general tendency of the world towards the prolongation and enjoyment of peace—a happy disposition somewhat counteracted, however, by the restlessness of one or two political adventurers but too anxious apparently to fan into a flame, upon the first opportunity, the still smouldering elements of discord. The withdrawal of Louis Napoleon

required to be perfect in evolutions and exercises which have been cast away in the Continental armies as useless, and which are only preserved amongst ourselves because we have a desire, which "fire cannot melt out of us," that every thing we use shall not only work well, but look well. The British soldier loses a quarter of a pound of flesh every day in learning things which he casts aside the moment he enters upon actual campaign, just as a young lady shuts up her piano and puts away her embroidery the moment she gets married. He is drilled, drilled, heavily, constantly drilled, compelled to stand, to turn, and to march in positions which require a tension of the muscles that was never intended by nature; he is exposed on sentry, and employed on "fatigue," but nobody stops to inquire whether he is fed up to all this work, or whether the great difficulty which the medical officers find in keeping him in health, does not arise from the very simple cause that the supply of food is not sufficient to repair the waste of his muscular and nervous energies that incessantly arises from his occupation. It is true that in military hygiene we have made one great stride towards the true principle, but it is equally true that an advance in that direction does more harm than good if we do not make the other stride. It is now established and recognised that the soldier must have plenty of fresh air, but the more fresh air he has the better is his appetite, and so if you increase his aerial without also increasing his material nourishment, you only make him more hungry and discontented than before. If you were to take the hundreds of starving wretches who drag on a passive and uncomplaining existence, huddled up in the small and filthy dens of Spitalfields or Bethnal Green, and suddenly place them on the sea shore at Brighton, or on an Alpine plateau, without at the same time altering the quantity and quality of their food, you would transform them into a pack of ravenous wolves, ready to eat each other under the stimulus of the pure oxygen and the increased vitality which it imparted to every function. There is no place, and we regret the fact deeply, where habits of intoxication prevail more among the soldiers than at Aldershot, where there is fresh air enough in all conscience. We believe the fundamental cause of that lamentable fact to be that the supply of food is not sufficient for the appetite which the fresh air creates, and that alcohol is taken as the only remedy which ignorance suggests against the incessant cravings of severe hunger and exhaustion.

With regard to those French subjects whose extradition may be claimed by Napoleon's Government, we must bear in mind that ever since the treaty has been in force it has been distinctly understood between both states that no such extradition was to be required except upon the production of evidence sufficient to justify the prisoner's criminal and prosecution in the country to which he had fled. We will venture to predict that no servant of the Queen who still hopes to figure in her Majesty's service—that no British politician who values his reputation will suggest that this preliminary requirement of justice should be dispensed with. The omission of this necessary procedure would deeply wound the nation's innate sense of justice. Besides, what security should we then possess that what is really sought is not the extradition of political refugees? The people of England have not yet forgotten how the late lamented Lord Palmerston injured his character and their prospects, when that ill-advised measure the Conspiracy Bill was introduced to public notice. If this alleged inequality be really the grand difficulty in the way of the treaty's execution, it is that difficulty which must necessarily arise in such a matter between a constitutional and a despotic Government. Nor will the people of England be anxious to remove it.

(From the Standard, December 25.) There are no political offenders in France now, and no political offenders, therefore, against whom the French Government wants to close England. Its object, in giving the notice for a termination of the Extradition Treaty of 1843, is to force upon England, which has more interest in the maintenance of the treaty than France, a revision which shall put the French Government upon something like an equal footing with the English, and secure it the benefits which an extradition treaty is presumed to give. How far the English courts shall relax the safeguards which they have established in the interest of individual liberty, is a question which will need very careful consideration. We admit that there is much justice in the French complaint, but we must maintain too, that there is much to admire in the English practice. We hope that some arrangement can be made which will satisfy as far as the susceptibilities, as the just requirements of the French Government, without endangering the principles of English law; and we congratulate both countries that the question has been raised at a season when no political animosities or national jealousies interfere to prevent its discussion in the most conciliatory spirit, and with a cordial desire to find a remedy for admitted inconveniences.

THE CASE OF INOCULATION BY CATTLE PLAGUE POISON PRODUCING A VACCINE VESICLE.

(From the Mark Lane Express.) The pathology of the rinderpest was illustrated at the Pathological Society, on Tuesday night, by the following communication from Dr. Quain, relating to the case of Mr. Hancock. The subject of this communication is Mr. Hancock, a veterinary inspector in the Uxbridge district, while superintending the post-mortem examination of a bullock dead of cattle plague, received a slight wound on the back of the left hand. The subject was engaged at the moment in removing the skin from the neighbourhood of the scrotum. The subject of the injury (aged thirty) was at the moment in perfect health, and took no notice of the accident, which occurred on the first of December. On the 2nd day of the disease, and then he began to feel ill. On the following day he felt more ill; he had pain in the back and limbs, and felt feverish. He then consulted Mr. Rayner, a surgeon at Uxbridge, of great experience, who recognised the appearance on the hand as being due to vaccination. The vesicle on the hand (the tenth day) resembled that of vaccination on the ninth day. It was full of lymph, the edges

of a brownish colour; the centre depressed, of a large red areola. The hand was swollen beyond the knuckles, and the swelling extended up the arm. The lymphatic vessels were inflamed, and pain and uneasiness were felt in the arm. There was much febrile disturbance. On the 15th and 16th of December the symptoms were more severe; there was evidence of fever, and severe pains were felt in the back and limbs. He then tried to move to the house for advice, and he came on the 18th December, having first consulted Professor Spooner (who recognised the vaccine character of the vesicle) and Mr. Simonds, at the Royal Veterinary College, and showed them his hand. These gentlemen were so good as to approve of his desire to see me, and I saw him on that day. The febrile symptoms had partially subsided, so likewise had the local inflammatory action. There was still the vesicle, now filled with rather turbid, brownish fluid; the outer edges, resting on an inflamed base, being somewhat irregular, the centre brownish and depressed. The appearances were exactly those of a declining vaccine vesicle. They are figured in the drawing. I asked Dr. Murchison, who was engaged in seeking the analogies which cattle plague bears to the disease of man, to see this case. Dr. Murchison was struck with the appearance which he saw, and has followed up the inquiry with much ability. I communicated the fact to Mr. Ceely also, who saw Mr. Hancock on December 20th, the fourth day of the disease, and the tenth of vaccination. Mr. Ceely was quite struck with the vaccine character of the appearance which he saw. Mr. Hancock has called on me since then, and again on Monday. The appearances presented by the hand on that day seemed so very characteristic that I requested him to attend this meeting, and he has done so. These appearances are also shown in a drawing. There is the dry, black, central, depressed crust; the red, semi-transparent, glistening, elevated margin, and the surrounding reddish halo—an appearance almost identical with the declining vaccine vesicle figured on the temporal region in Plate I. in Mr. Ceely's "Further Observations on the Varioloid Disease."

Dr. Quain remarked that this was of the greatest possible interest in connection with the cattle plague. When the disease first appeared in this country, analogies for it were sought amongst the diseases incident to human beings, and it was compared with typhoid, typhus, and other specific contagious diseases. Mr. Ceely, whose researches on the subject of variola are so well known, was struck by the fact that in former attacks of the disease the presence of an eruption was frequently noticed, and that the disease was said to be malignant smallpox. Attention was then called to this point, and an eruption was sought for not only in the human but in the animal kingdom, especially on the lower and vulgar of animals, and it was found that the eruption was not only present, but that it was identical with the declining vaccine vesicle figured on the temporal region in Plate I. in Mr. Ceely's "Further Observations on the Varioloid Disease."

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Dr. Murchison exhibited a specimen showing the changes which are observed in the mucous membrane of the lips, gums, and cheeks, in cases of rinderpest. He stated that, in seven cases of this disease, in which he had watched the eruption from the very commencement, the eruption was not only present, but that it was identical with the declining vaccine vesicle figured on the temporal region in Plate I. in Mr. Ceely's "Further Observations on the Varioloid Disease."

Dr. Murchison agreed with Dr. Sanderson that the eruption of rinderpest differed from that of human variola in some particulars, and more especially in the fact that the eruption was not only present, but that it was identical with the declining vaccine vesicle figured on the temporal region in Plate I. in Mr. Ceely's "Further Observations on the Varioloid Disease."

TOWN AND COUNTRY AIR.—The air of a city is not so good as the air in the country, but it might be made so.

Filter the smoke from it, keep it a few degrees more moist by giving some encouragement to trees in open places, make suitable channels in which the air can move, and the smoke will be carried off, and determine the arrangements of buildings, with a view to get a maximum of sunshine on the walls and windows of every inhabited edifice; put a stop to sources of nuisance and disease, and you will find that the air of a city is as good for human consumption as that in any ordinary rural spot a hundred miles away. It may never be well charged with ozone, or flavoured with iodine, or permeated with the electric air of the atmosphere on breezy hills, because London is neither near the sea, nor elevated above the average of thirty inches of barometric pressure; but, doubtless, it is within the compass of man's power to make the air of a city as good for human consumption as that in any ordinary rural spot a hundred miles away. It may never be well charged with ozone, or flavoured with iodine, or permeated with the electric air of the atmosphere on breezy hills, because London is neither near the sea, nor elevated above the average of thirty inches of barometric pressure; but, doubtless, it is within the compass of man's power to make the air of a city as good for human consumption as that in any ordinary rural spot a hundred miles away. It may never be well charged with ozone, or flavoured with iodine, or permeated with the electric air of the atmosphere on breezy hills, because London is neither near the sea, nor elevated above the average of thirty inches of barometric pressure; but, doubtless, it is within the compass of man's power to make the air of a city as good for human consumption as that in any ordinary rural spot a hundred miles away.

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TUESDAY, 3rd APRIL.
MOST IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE
SALE OF PASTORAL PROPERTIES
by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
THIS DAY, 3rd APRIL.
DISTRICT of LIVERPOOL PLAINS.

LOT 1. THE BARBARA RUN situated on the Manila River, together with 2500 HEAD of CATTLE.

LOT 2. THE WOOL SHED RUN together with 1000 HEAD of CATTLE and 150 HORSES.

DISTRICT OF LIVERPOOL PLAINS.
That well known compact station
situate on the bank of the Manila River, together with 7816 more or less SHEEP and 400 to 500 HEAD of CATTLE.

DISTRICT OF KENNEDY.
That choice pastoral property THE CRYSTAL BROOK RUNS together with 750 HEAD of CATTLE.

MORT AND CO.
DISTRICT OF LIVERPOOL PLAINS.

1. THE BARBARA RUN, together with 2500 head of cattle.

2. THE WOOLSHED RUN, with about 1000 head of cattle and 150 horses.

TERMS.—One third cash; the residue by approved bills at 12 and 24 months, dated from day of sale, secured upon the stock and stations.

MORT AND CO. have been instructed by Mrs. John Pity Hughes to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,

THIS DAY, 2d April.

The following description of properties:—

1. THE BARBARA RUN, situated on the Manila River, to both banks of which it has a frontage of about 8 miles, as well as being watered by Hawkins and Speers Creeks, two never-failing streams. It contains about 30,000 acres, comprising chiefly of the open undulating top-ridges, with ample flats along the banks of the two creeks.

(ALL GOOD COUNTRY FOR EITHER CATTLE OR SHEEP).

The BARBARA RUN is surrounded by those well known runs, Burditt, Tarsella, Cobscook, &c., the properties of Messrs. Allan, Cobscook, Hughes, Crowley, Adams, and Hockinson. Barbara is distant about 50 miles from Adelaide, and 150 miles from Adelaide, so that it is within easy access of our best markets for fat-cattle.

The IMPROVEMENTS consist of superintendant's cottage, with detached kitchen, &c.; two stores, barn, three first-class calving paddocks, a horse paddock, large stockyard, &c., a large sheep paddock.

With Barbara will be sold about 2600 CATTLE, A GOOD AVERAGE MIXED HERD, to be mustered.

With Writing bullocks, drays, stock horses, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

Barbara is a remarkably nice run, and can be recommended for either cattle or sheep. It is a cattle run, but sheep have been depastured upon it, and have DONE WELL. The country is adapted for either, and fattens well.

2. THE WOOLSHED RUN is distant about twenty-four miles from Barbara, and is bounded by the runs of Messrs. Thorne, and Signe, and Adams, and Adams. It consists of about 70,000 ACRES, a large portion of which is FINE TABLE LAND. It is watered by four creeks, and is well adapted for either cattle or sheep, and is capable of carrying 20,000 sheep or the equivalent number of cattle in the worst seasons. Upon the WOOLSHED RUN are the following improvements:— Overseer's cottage, muster hut, and very large stockyards, nearly new; garden, two cultivation paddocks; large grass paddock, of about 500 acres, enclosed with good split fence, and a well-fenced paddock of 150 acres.

With THE WOOLSHED will be sold about 1000 CATTLE, A GOOD AVERAGE MIXED HERD, to be mustered.

150 HEAD OF HORSE STOCK.

The WOOLSHED has hitherto been used chiefly as cattle property, but sheep have been recently depastured upon it and have done well. It is a good sound sheep run, has but very little stock upon it compared to the worth of capital and from its proximity to market is well grazing at present.

Both PROPERTIES are in the market for sale by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on THIS DAY, 2d April.

THE CRYSTAL BROOK RUNS, together with 750 HEAD of CATTLE, more or less.

DISTRICT OF KENNEDY.

That choice Pastoral Property

THE CRYSTAL BROOK RUNS, on PROSPERING CREEK, together with 750 HEAD of CATTLE, more or less.

MORT AND CO. have received instructions from Mrs. John Pity Hughes to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on THIS DAY, 2d April,

THE CRYSTAL BROOK RUNS, situated in the Prospect District, and comprising the following blocks of country—

Crystal Brook, Tara Vale, and Waterson, embracing an area of

165 SQUARE MILES OF COUNTRY,

and distant about 35 miles from Port Denison by electric telegraph line, which runs along the road nearly the whole way, and about 30 miles from PORT MABLE.

Crystal Brook is surrounded by the following properties:—

1. Messrs. Pity Hughes' "Prospering Creek,"

2. Messrs. Pity Hughes' "Prospering Creek,"

3. Messrs. Pity Hughes' "Prospering Creek,"

4. Messrs. Pity Hughes' "Prospering Creek,"

5. Messrs. Pity Hughes' "Prospering Creek,"

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134. Messrs. Pity Hughes' "Prospering Creek,"

135. Messrs. Pity Hughes' "Prospering Creek,"

136. Messrs. Pity Hughes' "Prospering Creek

us, THIS DAY
e., by the truck.
Groceries

The improvements are 2 substantial bails, with galvanized iron roofs, and stock yard.

With the Crystal Brook Runs will be sold the following stock:

• 2 HEAD, more or less, CATTLE, to be mustered.

• About 20 head horses, nearly all broken-in, stores, implements, &c., to be taken by the purchaser at a valuation.

THE small number of stock as compared to the LARGE EXTENT of GRAZING CAPABILITIES is alone sufficient to engage the attention of those on the look out for a pastoral property admitting of increase. Beyond

hills are the many advantages which (them) runs command, situated about 10 miles from PORT MOLLE, not 20 miles from the property, is a good shipping port, where coasting vessels can go alongside, having natural wharves well suited for the purpose. There is a very good wharf for FAT STOCK, at PORT DENISON, about 35 MILES from the station.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS.
That well-known compact Station
BURRINDI.
Situate on the head of the MANILA RIVER, a tributary of the NAMOI.
Together with 7516 ACRES OF P., and 400 to 300
HEAD OF CATTLE.

Terms of Payment.—25 per cent. cash; the residue by approved bills at 1, 2, 3 years, secured upon the property by way of mortgage, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-st., at 11 o'clock, the following property:

That well-known, compact, and healthy station **BURRINDI**, situate on the head of the Manila River, in the district of LIVERPOOL PLAINS, and distant about twelve miles from the post town of Barraba. It adjoins the stations of Messrs. Chesnutrough, and the Hookes. The station is a very fertile, and exceedingly well grassed and watered by about SIX MILES of the MANILA RIVER, and several creeks and rivers, and is well adapted for the

The improvements on the head station are—a cottage, of five rooms, kitchen and store, shingled; and overmen's hut with four rooms; shingled roofed and lower press; two huts, stock-yard, grass and cultivation paddocks, and four sheep stations, with yards.

* * * * * Stores, farming implements, team of bullocks, dray, and six horses, etc., to be taken at a valuation.

With the Burundi Station will be sold the following stock—

SHEEP.

600, more or less, ewes, 5 years old
700, ditto, ditto, 4 years
800, ditto, ditto, 3 ditto
800, ditto, ditto, 2 ditto
1040, ditto, ditto, 1 ditto
1116, wethers, ditto, 2 and 3 ditto
200, ditto, ditto, 1 ditto

1600, ditto, warraners, equal sizes
70, ditto, rams, ages
7816, ditto, sheep.

CATTLE.

400 to 500, more or less, entire.
* * The sheep are of a good description, warranted sound and healthy in every respect, and the wool realises a high figure in the London market.

To those on the look out for a Liverpool Plains station, within WEEKLY COMMUNICATION OF SYDNEY, and of easy access to the markets, the sale of Berrall affords an opportunity of securing a most desirable one.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street,
by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

TO LET, HOUSE, Palmer and Burton streets, at the Grocer's, or Thomas Fisher, Pitt-street. Apply

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP, in King-street, and Hampton's Hotel. Apply at 8, Bligh-street.

TO LET, a private HOUSE, 3 rooms, Castlereagh-street. M. Joseph, Barley Mow Hotel.

TO LET, a 2-roomed HOUSE, enclosed yard, water. Rent moderate. W. Stafford, 26, Riley-street.

TWO LITTLE HOUSES, in the City, near the Exchange, for sale or lease. Apply to the Proprietor, at the City of London, near the Exchange.

TO LET, HOUSE, 8 apartments, hall, back entrance, large yard, 573, Elizabeth-street front.

TO LET, in Castlereagh-street, near Marlborough-street, HOUSE, 6 rooms, kitchen, servants' room, &c. M.F. Josephson, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, Balmain, stone COTTAGE, six rooms, bath, kitchen, garden, verandah: 132, Pausanias-street, Kent-street.

TO LET, in North-terrace, 179, Macquarie-street, with coach-house and stables. Apply at the Revenue Office.

TO LET, about the 1st Jan., the PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE, for parties.

J. F. Mily, architect, Pitt-street.

TO LET, at Randwick, a **Blacksmith's SHOP** and **Tool-shed**, in full working order. To a sober, steady, and honest man, to meet with. None other will apply. Post-office, Randwick.

TO LET, a first-class **FAMILY RESIDENCE** in Lower Fort-street, opposite Flavelle's building, lately occupied by the late Mr. W. C. Flavelle, and to Messrs. Bilyard and Curtis, 32, Hunter-street.

TO BE LET, at Double Bay, a commodious **house** with **RESIDENCE**, just completed, and ready for immediate occupation. Apply to Mr. Nagoe, Lloyd's-chamber, George-street.

TO LET, these commodious **STORES** in Chancery-street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Crompton Brothers. Possession will be given on 14th March. Apply to Messrs. Crompton Brothers, 10, Chancery-street.

TO LET, a spacious **COTTAGE**, with oil and water-painted walls, and a large vegetable garden, on the Randwick road, just past the Racecourse Gate. John Hughes, 67, York-street.

TO LET, OPERA HOUSE HOTEL, next to Prince of Wales Theatre, adjoining stalls, large bar, billiard gallery, and stage entrance, Castlereagh-street. Apply to J. Collins, stage-driver.

W HITTLE'S HOUSES, Bathurst-street, 110 to 112. Water, gas, blinds, and every comfort.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.
Bathurst, Guyond, Mudgee, Cobar, Canberrina, Kato, Pea-
Rockley, Gungah, Mowah Flat, and O'Connell Plains—

C. W. Craker.
 Carrara—Mr. George Rowlands
 Cowra—Mr. R. N. McDermid
 Hartley and Bowrala—Mr. J. Larter
 Grangeo—Mr. James Dale
 Wollongong, Murrumbidgee and Inverhara—Mr. R. A. Bur
 Mudgee, Hylstone, Avaford, Louisa Creek, Wing
 Long Creek, and Mundooan—Mr. John Dickm
 Sefolia—Mr. W. Walker
 Dubbo—Mr. William McKillok
 Ryde—Mr. G. Pope.

SOUTHERN.

Albury—Mr. S. Mudge
 Camden, Narriell, Murrumbidgee, and the Oaks—Mr.
 Simpson, Camden.
 Berriwa and Sutton Ford—Messrs. E. and W. Fielden
 Goulburn, Marulan, Collector, and Bungeema—Mr. Rob
 Traill.
 Yass, Finallong, Gunning, Murrumbidgee, and Jagan
 Mr. James F. Ritchie
 Brind, Albury, and Wollongong—Mr. A. Vider
 Burrawa—Mr. John Hurley
 Gundagai and Taravetta—Mr. Michael Norton
 Wollongong and Depto—Mr. George Hewlett
 Jamberoo, Jerilderie, and Murrumbidgee—Mr. Thomas J. Fals
 Moya, Bodalla, Nerrigundah, Mullendoree, and Erol
 Mr. Oliver Lodge
 Shearwater.

Coccar, Nimity-belle.—Mr. David Bell, storekeeper, Nimity-belle.
Dominguez, Edna, Eggs, Delgado, Merimbula, and Pajulau.—Mr. A. G. Flavell.
Buenafede.—Mr. G. C. Leach.
Wagner, Agnes, Eggs.—Mr. G. C. Leach.
Adelung and Tsumi.—Mr. Andrew Smith, jun., Adelung.
NORTHERN.
Hinton, Henshaw, Volubulu, Naahana, Large, Milk, Henshaw, and Black Crow.—Mr. B. Blair.
Dunlap and Clarence Town.—Mr. Heine.
Armstrong.—Mr. L. Bradshaw.
Gardner and Gardner.—Mr. W. Thomson.
Singleton and Jerry's Plains.—Mr. William Moya.
Murrellbrook and Merton.—Mr. Hugh McCanley.
Quarrie.—Mr. W. W. Wards.—Mr. A. Adams.
Bredie.
Tanworth.—Mr. F. J. Coplan.
Henderson, River, Uralis, and Buesmeier.—Mr. J. K. Ochoa.
postmaster, Buesmeier.
Second.—Mr. Ames.
Port Macquarie.—Mrs. H. Tozer.
Kemp, Macleay River.—Mr. Otto Dunn.
Cundhead, Wingham, Tarro, and Tinnone, Macleay River.—Mr. H. J. Tozer.
Richmond River.—Mr. E. Roe, postmaster, Ballina.
Fraserfield.
Clarefield.—North and South Graham, Lawrence, and Ullmarra.—Mr. Thomas Fraser.

INTERCOLONIAL.
QUEENSLAND.
Brisbane.—Mr. James Miller
Melbourne.—Mr. H. K. Green
Toowoomba and Dryden.—Mr. W. R. Groom
Gayndah.—
Rockhampton.—Messrs. Hutchinson, Hunter, and Co.
Gladstone, Port Curtis.—Messrs. Palmer and Brown
Maryborough, Wides Bay.—
VICTORIA.
Melbourne.—Messrs. Gordon and Gotch
Geelong.—Mr. Henry Frank
TASMANIA.
Hobart Town.—Messrs. Walsh and Son
Launceston.—Mr. F. Spicer
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Mr. Charles Day, Adelaide.
AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND.
Messrs. C. Arthur and Co., Queen-street.
LONDON.
Mr. F. Algar, 11, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street

The following AGENTS are authorized to supply newspapers and give their own receipts, also to receive advertisements:

TOWN.

Gordon and Gotech .. 20, George-street, opposite H. ten-street
W. B. Lee .. Lower George-street
John Davis .. 9, George-street, between East and Kent-streets
W. Mainbury .. 35, Ferraristreet
W. M. M. .. 11, Kent-street, between East and Kent-streets
T. Pierce .. Yarrow and Stanley streets
Mrs. Fleming .. Post-office, Pymont-street
T. Fisher .. North Head Road
F. Lester .. South Head Road.

SUBURBAN.

W. C. Leslie .. Rodden and Glabe
P. Davey .. Paddington
W. West .. Newtown, Cook's River, and Geelong Roads.

Joseph Hincheliffe ..	Post Office, Waterloo
F. Maclean	Rushcutters Bay
E. Ramsay.....	Balmain
E. Glover	Balmain
W. E. Davey.....	North Shore

Mr. F. M. Grath	Longbottom
P. Rawlings	Ashfield
Mrs. Williams	Petersham
W. Thomas	Waverley
Thomas Davis	Canterbury
John Croaker	Five Dock
J. Fox	Manly Beach
J. Stanner, jun.	Hunter's Hill
D. Fenton	Randwick
D. Alderton	Burwood.
	COUNTRY.
E. Mason	Parramatta

E. Mason,	Penrith
George Pope	Ryde
L. White	Windsor, Richmond, and Hawkesbury
E. and W. Fieldhouse	Campbelltown, Picton, Appin, &c.

C. A. Scrivener.....	Liverpool
R. Blair.....	East and West Maitland
J. Wisdom.....	Morpeth
D. T. Bishop and Co.	Newcastle
B. Debenham.....	Newcastle

R. Doherty	Raymond Terrace
J. M. Kelly	Baulkham Hills
J. Mansfield	Smithfield.

Advertisements are also received by the following—
 Mr. H. M. Smith, 591, George-street South.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD
Subscription—£4 per annum; if sent through
Post Office, £4 10s. per annum.
CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
Two lines, and under. One shilling.

Two lines, ditto	..	..	Two shillings.
Four lines, ditto	..	..	Two shillings.
Six lines, ditto	..	..	Three shillings.
Eight lines, ditto	..	..	Four shillings.
Ten lines, ditto	..	..	Five shillings.
And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line.			

•• All advertisements under six lines will be charged to advertiser's account, if booked.
 BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, &c. each insertion
 N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment
 by Postal Order or Bank Note.

SYDNEY.—Printed and Published by JOHN FAIRFAX and Son at the Office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Pitt and Market streets, Tuesday, April 3rd, 1866.

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